o thole The is determined by the Rott GRANT of it to the Cay LONDON Humbly Addressed To the Right Honourible LORD-MAYOR, and the Worthipful COURT ALDERMEN, and to

LOUDON

COMMON COUNCIL.

Prince in the Yest, a



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REASONS for the Limitaing of Bartholomew-Fair
to the Three-Days, specified in the Grant thereof.

THE Happiness and Prospective of the Great and Wealer the City of Linder, our August Metropolis, are so much the Interest and Honour of this stake Island, that every Inhabitant thereof is, by Self-love as well as Dury, hound to promote the Welfare of it, as he is capable: Which will be, it is hosped, a just Apology for the present Address to the Honourable and Worshipful Magistrates of it, by who are a considerable Name.

We consider the City of London as one of the most Removed and most Defirable Cities in the World; And we solemnly profess, that we have no Design to professite by this Address but the true Honour, Prof-

perity and Peace of it, in subordina-

tion to the Glary of Almighry God. In order to this, we conceive it needless to debate before Wife and Accomplished Citizens, and mach less before judicious and enlig Christiens, what are the most direct and most effectual Means to make a City or People happy. The Light of Nature shews us that it must be by promoting good Order and good Memers, and by suppressing the conmary; and the Light of Revelation afforces us farther, that without this, the Lord will not keep the Gty, and refore that in fuel Cale both the Po

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litician and the Soldier will vain to preferve it. The natural confequences of Vic are directly and necessarily pernicious, as well in Public Bodies as pasticular Persons. Extravagance is its very Nature, Disorder its constant Product, and Ruine its certain End. Where the exorbitant Lufts and Paffrom of Men have no Check from inward Principles, nor any Restraint from Chil Government, they will inevitably destroy the Public Peace and Properity, no less than the Happiness and Salvation of the Persons that indulge them. Where the Principles of Sobriety and Diligence, Justice and Frugality, as well as those of Piety and the Chrifun Faith, are overborn by contrary Inclinations; where Men have cast off all Fear of God, and of the Pumithments of another World, and do not fee any fuch Execution of P

ins for the die

ws from the Magistrate as may be sermed a Terror to Evil doers; what can hinder them from indulging their Lusts at any Rate? They will not scruple to break into their Neighbour's House to spoil his Goods, polluce his Bed, or fled his Blood. In a Word, they will ply all the Craft and Power they are Masters of, to Cheat and Deceive, to Rob and Impoverish others, in order to make Provision for their own Lufts, which always make very extravagant Demands.

Hence arise the vast Numbers of Theives and Robbers, Coiners and Shoplifters; who annoy the Commerce of honest Citizens in the Day, and di-Aurb their Repose in the Night. And when this lewd and ravenous Crew have greatly hardened themselves, and multiplied their Numbers, they usually form themselves into a fort of a Political Body, pitch-

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ing on Places for their Rendezvo e and agreeing on Methods for t Management of their evil Purpole 日日としいがのかった And thus they become an open and daring Enemy to good Government, are able to make a Stand against Authority, and are evidently an Over-match to inferior Officers. This is so far advanced, even in this Great and Honourable City, that it ought to animate every good Citizen to wipe off the Reproach of it. For it is an intolerable 6 Shame that the Theif, or his Compartner in Trade, dares to appear of and treat with the injured Person, of on what Terms he shall have his own Goods again; and this altogether as confidently as an hoht. nest Trades-man sells his proper DUS Wares in his Shop. m-Surely the Multiplication of Workm-Houses, with a due Inspection and VES Government of them; and a mi chPenal Laws this way, cannot but be next to Religion, one of the most suitable Remedies to these Mischiefs. For by this management, the Public will at once be eased of their disturbing and wasting Villanies, and be secured of their Labours: And the Criminals themselves will be set into the best way imaginable to be reduced to a sober, diligent, and frugal way of Life.

These things call the more loudly for speedy Consideration and Redress, for that the Hardiness and
Impudence of Men in their Vices
do even naturally, as well as by the
Instigation of the Devil, bring them
to desse GOD, blasphene his Name,
and challenge his Vengeance; shewing at the same time Contempt of the
Doine Power, as plainly as Rebellion
trainst it. This is a Crime of in-

where it is found; and we may re riot tionally think, that it would have be pulled down Vengeance on this CanoA ty long before this, had not forme iefs. Pubworthy Persons stood up amon us in the Spirit of Phinebas, thro'ch heir nies, Mercy of God to us, to oppo profecute and punish great Num uts: will bers of these Miscreants, May we therefore, the hearty Loinadilivers and Well-wilhers to the Pro-

sperity of this City, be permitted to address our Selves to the Principal Magistrates thereof, as to the Guardians and Confervators of its Welfare and Safety; humbly requesting their utmost Efforts, not only against the flagrant open Acts of Impiety and Vice that shall be found in this City, but also against all apparent In ducements to Lew dnessand Debar ry, and against the visible Occ of Disorder and Misdemeanour: if we spare the Roots, we le Branches to no purpole.

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his is the rather to be confidered at this time, because there is now a favourable Opportunity for the Worthy Magistrates of this City to do an unspeakable Benefit to it and to Posterity, by the due Limitation and Restriction of the Yearly Fair in West-Smithfield, which is usually called Bartholomew-Fair from the

Time in which it is kept.

We have perused many Royal Charters and Writs, in which the Liberty of keeping this Fair is granted to this City, from the Reign of King Edward the First to this present Time; and in all those Charters and Writs, the Time of keeping it is specified to be Three Days; only in the Charter granted by King Charles the First, the Time is not mentioned, but supposed to refer to the former Grants; which do declare it to begin the Day before the Feast of St. Bartholeand to continue one Day after

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it, for the Sale of Live Cattle, Leasther, and other Wares and Merchan

dice: And for this, Three Days are

Sufficient.

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But now, to lengthen this Fair to Fourteen Days, when fad Experience shews that this Over-plus is extreamly abused by the Keepers of Lend and Licentions Booths, and the Concourse of the worst of People from all Parts, to the Ruine of many Young People and others in their Health and Estates, and in their Virtue and Christian Hope; is very contrary to the Intention of the foresaid Grant, reproachful to the Government of this City, and destructive of Virtue and good Order.

Indeed the Diforders and Mifchiefs of this Fair, as now unnecessarily and permiciously prolonged, are public and notorious, and need no Proof; yea, they are crying and intelerable, and call for speedy Re

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meer Carnival, a Season of the utmost Disorder and Debauchery, by
reason of the Booths for Drinking,
Musick, Dancing, Stage-Plays, Drolls,
Lotteries, Gaming, Rassling, and
what not. By which it is made a
meer Riot, an open Scene of Lewdness and Licentiousness, in which
Multitudes of Cheats, Panders, and
Russians, ply their utmost Crast and
Power to delude, debauch, and destroy all they can.

Let one Instance suffice at present to prove this Charge upon them.
In one of the Booths the last Bartholomen-Fair, there was exposed to
publick View, a large Book of coloured Figures and Postures of
the utmost Obscenity that the
Enemy of all Modesty can be
imagined to devise, or the most nasty
sink of Uncleanness in the World able
to produce. Rome it self would blush

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at it Heathers would life up 2 against it, and no well govern City in the World would bear it One Minute's View of this confirmmate Piece of Impudence by young and languine People, were enough to undo them. The worthy Megiftrates of this City have therefore done very honourably, in ordering an impartial Profecution of the Perfons concerned in it by Courle of Law; where it is hoped it will meet with fuch Punishment as may deter all others from Practices of the like villanous Nature.

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This is the more earnestly to be desired, because we have of late been insested with several Printed Books interleaved with the most nasty Pietures, and with the very Postures of shameless Aretine, to the Scandal of the Christian Religion, and the Reproach of all Civil Grantenate.

Alas! Piety, Virtue, and Comme ment, have loft their Force and Proer, and are but empty Nanc and Forms, if fuch hornble Crimes as thele go unpunish'd and unsuppress'd. It must be granted, that it is not possible for all the High-way Men and House-Breakers in the Nation, to do so much Harm, as these debanching Scenes of Lewdness and cious Snares of the Devil. And Truth, he did not spread his Nets in vain the last Fair; for there were about Eighty Persons apprehended by the Peace Officers there, in the Acts of Lewdness, Disorder, and Debauchery. But what were these Disorders to the Multitudes that escaped the Eyes of a few Officers in the Crowd, or that were done in Darkness and Retirement?

It is impossible to number up the profaneOaths, Curses, Obscenities, Debaucheries and Disorders of any one of

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how many Servants and young People have been decoyed and enformed by Gamesters, Strumpets, and licentious Persons, to their Parents Grief, their Masters Loss, and their own Ruine. Besides which, several horrible Murders have been committed there, which give a Crimson Dye to this complicated Guilt: And nothing better can reasonably be hoped from such a Concourse of Multitudes of the worst of Men.

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ers the vd, nd could we but lay before the Worthy. Magistrates of this City a compleat List of all the Acts of Prophaness, Disorder and Dishonesty, that
have been committed in any one of
these Fairs, since they have been
protracted to the Space of Fourteen
Days, it would be the best Argument
we could use to demonstrate the Necessiny of reducing it to its proper
Limits: For then it would appear

able that it should continue longer than the lawful Bufmess of it requires, and than the Gyerpublickly proclaims it, that is, for Three Days; at which time also, the Court of Pye-pawders breaks up; denoting that the just Term of the Fair is then ended.

There is now a very proper Seas son for the Redress of this great and pernicious Disorder; for that the Lenfe of Twenty One Years, by which the Profits of this Fair were farmed to the late Sword-Bearer, is now near its End: And there was a very prudent Order made at a Court of Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, 26 October 1705, in the Mayoralty of Sir Owen Buchingbam; That no farther Demife of Bartholomew-Fair be entered upon, before publick Notice be given to that Court by Sammons to that purpose, and the Special Directions of that Court thereupon

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to that now the whole State of the natter is likely to be debated in he Presence of the Chief Magic frates of this City, before any new Grant of it can be made; at which time we cannot but promife our selves a full Remedy to the former Disorders, from the Picty, Virtue, and Prudence of that Honourable Court, The Profit arising to the City from the late Demile of this Fur, he was One Hundred Pounds per Annum ! And if the whole of that Sum may not be advanced when the Fair shall be reduced to its just Limits; So mean and contemptible a Confidem-in ration as this, cannot be imagined to induce any worthy Citizen to oppose this necessary Retrenchment; fince a Sum Ten Thoufandtimes greater cannot make amends for the art Mischiefs brought on this City by thole Flood-gates of Impiety and Diforder that are opened by the prolonge

Ressons for the dae limiting

And for this Reason, the Hospital of St. Bartholomew cannot have any just ground of Complaint, if the Rents of their Shops in the Cloysters be abated on this Account. If any one objects, That by reducing this Fair to Three-Days, the Charitable Provision for the Sick and Lame in the Hospital will be diminish'd: In anfwer to this, let it be confidered, That God will not accept the Hire of aWhore, or any Profit arising from Vice, for an Offering: And as for Charity to the Diseased, there are fo many Persons reported to have gotten the worst of Distempers at these Seasons, who also very often transmit them to their Innocent Relations and Posterity, that it is one of the greatest Acts of Mercy to the Public, to prevent the Means of such radical Mischiefs.

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of Bartholomew-Fair.

But if worldly Profit may be allowed to be a good Plea for Vice what Answer can we make, when Houses of Bawdry, and Dens of Thieres, urge the same Argument for their way of Life? Our Religion will answer their Plea in a Word, if we will fincerely consult it; for we there learn, that we are not Redeemed from Sin and Destruction by such corruptible and mean Things as Silver and Gold, but by the precious Blood of Christ: And therefore, that the Gain of the whole World cannot make amends for the Loss of one Soul.

If any Person shall yet argue on the Point of worldly Advantage, let him consider, that it cannot be any worldly Advantage to Citizens, to support Cheats and Corrupters of their Children and Servants; nor to expose their City to Fines and Mulets that may by Law be laid upon it in the Case of Murder or Riot commit-

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Reasons for the due limiting ed in that Fair, after the legal Expiration of it; or to forfeit the Grant of this Fair wholly by fuch Abuses.

There is one Circumstance in the prolonging of this Fair to Fourteen Days, which makes it very grievous, and, one would think, should render it intolerable; which is, that hereby the Lewd Booths continue even on the Second Day of September, that fad and mournful Day in which this Noble City was formerly turned into Ashes by a deplorable desolating FIRE, and on this Account is now by Authority fet apart as an Anniversary of Humiliation before God, to lament those Offences which pulled down fuch confuming Wrath on this City. And, alas! What can it be less than Mocking of God, to lament Sin in our Churches, and indulge it in our Streets? For tho' the Booths do not openly Act heir Extravagancies on this Day,

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but have a Day added to their lines gain in lieu of it; yet there is fuch private Refort to them, that in the very last Fair much Gaming and Diferred abounded therein, and we know one Person that was on that very Day ruined there by Gaming.

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It must therefore be said, that this City will in vain appoint a Fast to lament Sin, if it allows at the same time, the known Occasions and Means of its Increase, which will at last bring on the like Desolation.

The Burrough of Southwark hath found this literally true; and have prudently removed the Cause of their Calamity. For whereas a great Fire broke out in the Time of their Fair, A. D. 1689, which consumed many Houses and did much Damage; the Inhabitants prudently considering that this Desolution came upon them by means of the District Booths which were Erected in

cajons for the due limiting

of God for permitting such a pregment Cause of Licentiousness, have ever since forbidden the setting up of Booths there, and have not sutfered any to be Erected. May the prudent Citizens of London consider this, and do likewise.

It is true, that many good Orders have been made for the Regulation of Bartholomew-Fair by several of the Lord-Mayors of this City, in their respective Mayoralties; but all have been ineffectual by reason of the Leafe of 21 Years, which allowed the continuance of the Fair to 14 Days, which afforded fuch a plentiful Harvest to the Keepers of infamous Booths, by reason of so long a Time granted them for their in-gathering, that they flocked to it from all Quarters: Which they would not have Encouragement to do, were the Fair to be concluded on the Third Day.

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That unhappy Leafe expires Au 10. next, and we have all the Realest in the World to hope, that after for long and mournful Experience of the Offences against God and Mischiefs to this City, that have undeniably rifen from the undue prolonging of this Fair, it will henceforth be punand strictly limited to Three Deps, with good Regulations for those Days on which it shall be held. This will eminently tend to the Glory of Almighty God, the Renown of this Great and Magnificent City, and to the Advantage of Posterity. And when all things are duly confidered, it will appear, that it is a greater and truer Glory to a City to be remarkable for its Piety, Juffice, and good Order; than for the Splender of stately Buildings, Riches, or Fortifications. Yea the Former will be the Glory, Scrength and Safety of a City, when the Latter may be crumbled into Depag.

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Prophet Ifaiab, fault this Song be lang, We have a firing City; Salvation will God appoint for Walls and Bulwerks. This our City, we fee, hath no fitting Fornifications raifed by Humane Art, may it therefore feture Divine Defence, and then it will remain in greater Safety and Prosperity than an Arm of Fless can possibly set it. Those Worthy Magistrates therefore, who any way advance god

fore, who any way advance god Momers in this City, and suppress the contrary, are the greatest Patrons and Benefactors to it; And among the Rest, they that duly regulate this Fair, and Redress this matter of Complaint, will render their Names Honourable, and their Memories Fragrant to Posterity. And as several Grand Juries of this City have presented the Continuance of this Fair above Three Days, as an Encouragement to Lewdness and Debaus.

Debauchery, to the Repeach with Government of this City: That very Preferences (of which we have feveral before us) will be so many publick Testimonies of the Honour due to the Majstrates who Redress this common Grievance.

Yea, the best and most substantial of the Inhabitants of West-Smithful and the Parts adjacent, will be thankful for this Redress; for we have seen a Petition Signed by no less than Thirty of them; wherein they earnessly Petition the Lord Major and Court of Aldermen for a Remedy to the intolerable Diforders which commonly attend this Fair, as now prolonged, by reason of the Concourse of Multitudes of ill People of all sorts to its

Could the Pious and Zealous
Margra, who for the fake of the Pariy of the Holy Gospel, gave their
Bodies to be burnt in this very
Smith

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de could they, I fay, appear eak their Sense of the Things done therein, even on the Feaft of one of their Glorious Fellow-Citizens above; they would certainly rebuke the Debaucheries acted on the Glorious Seene of their Martyrdom, with a vehemency that cannot be expressed. They would appear as their Redeemer, the Judge of the World, ere long will, in flaming Fire against all Ungodliness and Unrightenufness of Men. But here we muft take off our Hand, and haften to a and Court of Alleman for a woll

Upon the whole matter; It cannot be denied, that the Great and Noble City of London is for its healthy and commodious Scituation, and for its Trade and Wealth, Plenty and Magnificence, one of the most bappy and renowned Cities in the World; especially if thereunto we add the Ease and Freedom it onjoys under the best

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temper d Government, in the Ha one of the best of Princes, which, like moderate Climate, is heither from a torpid Democracy, nor scorehed by ly a terrid absolute Power; and above all the Reft, is Bless'd with very Splendid Beams of the Holy Gospel. O! what a glorious Complication of Mercies are here to render it the most perfect Scene of Happinels under Heaven! And nothing is wanting to accomplish this, but a general Cure of the Impieties and Divisions of 1 it. With what a Depth of Sorrow therefore must we consider the Black Lift of Prophane and Vicious Words and Deeds that abound in this City, ak after the View of fuch a Splendid Caralogue of its Bleffings and Enjoyments. ınd und · How can your Christian Spirits bear it, O ye polite and ingenious Citizens, 的说, that it should be faid of your Greet and Noble City, that it is Opulent, but Vicious; Healthy, but Prophene; Ph m

Ol pull up the Spirits of Manand Christians, to wipe away these Represents by suppressing these Disorders. Suffer not your Admirable Gay to sink, sink into Reproach, and then into Raine, by Follies which it is no less your Hanour than your Safety to Redress. Discern, O discern! in this your Day, the things that belong to your Peace and Bliss, Temporal and Eternal.

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To conclude. If Magifrates are obliged to preferve good Order and the publick Peace; if Parents and Majors are in Duty bound to prevent the laying of pernicious Snares before their Children and Servints; if the Reson of every Man, and the Faith of every Christian, engages him to hate and to discourage all Face and Impiety; and if every good Gaisen is by the numicipal Laws of the Corporation bound to seek the Wel-

of Bartholomew-Fair Welfare of his Community, and to vent the Mischiefs that he sees co ing upon it: It must be granted that there is not a Person in this City but is obliged in Conscience, as well as Interest, to oppose, according to his Scation, the illegal Encreachour ments and mischievous Abuses of the m! Scandalous Bartholomen-Fair. oral and

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